



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL,
Joseph H. Larwill, of Wayne.
Dowry Uter, of Clermont.
CONGRESSIONAL:
1st District—Clayton Webb, of Hamilton.
2d do James M. Dorsey, of Darke.
3d do R. D. Foreman, of Greene.
4th do John Taylor of Champaign.
5th do David Higgins of Lucas.
6th do Gilbert Beach of Wood.
7th do John D. White of Brown.
8th do Thomas M. Gray of Ross.
9th do Valentine Kiefer of Perryway.
10th do James Parker of Licking.
11th do Grenville P. Cherry, of Marion.
12th do George Corwin of Scioto.
13th do Cautious C. Covey of Morgan.
14th do Isaac M. Lanning, of Guernsey.
15th do Walter Jamieson of Harrison.
16th do Sebastian B. Inland, of Tuscarawas.
17th do James Forbes Jr. of Carroll.
18th do Neal McCoy, of Wayne.
19th do Milo Stone of Summit.
20th do Benjamin Adams of Lake.
21st do Stephen N. Sargent, of Medina.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
DAVID TOD, of Trumbull.

THE DEMOCRAT.
NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.
THURSDAY JULY 18, 1844.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
A stout lad of about 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an apprentice at this office. One from the country would be preferred.

HICKORY CLUB.
There will be a meeting of the Goslen Township Hickory Club at the Club room on Saturday evening next. The Democrats are requested to turn out as an address may be expected.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF—OPINIONS OF TWO GREAT MEN.

The Tuscarawas Advocate of last week at the closing of an article on the Presidency, uses this language: "If our Southern fellow citizens will not consent to protect the interests of northern and Western farmers and mechanics, let them seek their support from some other quarter."

This Federal editor is evidently duping his whig friends, or else preparing to turn traitor to Clay. If the first, he should be exposed, if the latter, Clay's friends had better be on their guard. To show that he is playing treachery to somebody who will gain read Henry Clay's late views on the subject of a protective tariff. Hear, hear:

[Extract from the speech of Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States on the 21st January 1842, in reply to Mr. Woodbury, on the Treasury Note Bill—reported for the Washington National Intelligencer.

"Do not raise the question of protection which I had hoped had been put to rest. THERE IS NO NECESSITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROTECTION."

"I NEVER WAS IN FAVOR OF WHAT I REGARD A HIGH TARIFF, NO MORE REVENUE SHOULD BE LEVIED THAN IS NECESSARY TO AN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT."—[Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Merritt of Georgia Oct. 4, 1843.

"AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION."—[Letter of Mr. Clay to Messrs Barnham & Bledsoe of Georgia, July 8th, 1843.

[From the Savannah Republican, the leading whig paper of Georgia.

"WE DENY THAT MR. CLAY OR THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA, WHOSE CANDIDATE HE IS, SEEK FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, BUT MR. CLAY ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT."

Here then we find Clay and his "southern fellow citizens," declaring that they are opposed to a high protective tariff, and we find the Advocate telling his "Southern fellow citizens to seek other quarters for support" if they oppose it. Clay says there "is no necessity of protection for protection." Fat says there must be protection, or no support from him. Will not some honest Whig explain what their leaders are driving at, for out of their own mouths we convict either one or the other of base deception and treachery.

RASCALLY DECEPTION.

The Federal Advocate last week copied some resolutions purporting to have been passed at a large Democratic meeting in Perry county Ohio, and resolving that they would not support Polk and Dallas. To show the deception this federal editor is practicing upon his own friends, it is only necessary to state that the said meeting was composed of whigs and renegade democrats, all of whom voted against the Democracy in 1840. The Perry county democracy will give Polk and Dallas their most ardent support. So much for that federal lie.

THE BRITISH PARTY.

The Federal Advocate says "free trade in the South means buying British goods and paying for them in Cotton, Rice and Tobacco." The Richmond Whig, Clay's organ in Virginia says "Mr. Clay is more of a free trade man than Mr. Van Buren." Put that and that together and you find out the "British party."

LAWS, &c.—The Laws, Journals, &c. for Tuscarawas County, passed at the last Session, have been received at the Clerk's office, and are ready for delivery.

MORE NATIVE AMERICAN WHIGGERY.

Last week we showed up the chimes of the Native-American Whig. On our first page this week we give the debate in the U. S. Senate on the petition to disfranchise foreigners. Let every naturalized citizen read it. None but Democrats took their part, and stood up for their rights. And none but Whigs opposed them and their rights.

We also give an account of more fearful riots in Philadelphia, and below give a letter from a Whig editor saying that instead of being a fight between the natives and foreigners it is in fact a war between Whigs and Locofocos. Read it:

THE NATIVE AMERICANS, ALIAS WHIGS.

A few days back the editor of the Banner attempted to deny that the Native Americans and the Whigs were identified as one party; and called for proof, which we gave him as extracted from his own columns. We now publish the admission of W. G. Brownlow, editor of the Jonesboro' Whig, a worthy contemporary of the Banner, and one of the delegates from Tennessee to the late Whig Convention. This man Brownlow, in writing from Baltimore, to his paper published in Jonesboro', Tennessee, under date of May 8th, remarks as follows:

[Nashville Union.] "The intense excitement in Philadelphia occasioned by the Locofoco Irish riots, still continues, and the Philadelphia papers of last evening bring the deeply painful intelligence of extensive conflagrations and a considerable number of persons killed and wounded on both sides. The war, it is said, is one between the Native Americans and Foreigners, but it is in fact, a war between Whigs and Locofocos, or between Protestants and Catholics. The Catholic Locofocos commenced it, by making an attack upon the Whigs, who had assembled to make speeches, and to respond to the Whig nominations here, as they had a right to do. And since the worst has come to the worst, I am glad to have it in my power to say, that the Whigs are packing it on to them."

Put that and Archer's speech together, with the facts heretofore published and what more proof do you want of the identity of Whiggery with Native Americanism. It is time for every foreign citizen to take his stand.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

But few returns have been received and those from the city, which gave Harrison 1100 in 1840, and is now only claimed by the whigs to have 30. That's doing up the business for Clay with a vengeance. In 1840 this State gave Harrison 3600 majority. Now it is "to their way. Clay is not Harrison that certain.

FEDERAL KNAVERY—THE PRICE OF THE FARMER'S PRODUCE UNDER A REVENUE TARIFF—AND UNDER A HIGH TARIFF.

In 1839 and 1839, when Beef was 10 to 15 cents, Pork 17 to 20, Flour \$7 to \$8, Wool 40 to 50, Wheat \$1.25 and \$1.50 the Federalists said prices were too low, and they wanted a high tariff nothing else would raise the farmer's produce. Well they got into power, and passed a high tariff. Now let every farmer who wishes to see how it affects his interest, look over the following table of prices in New York under a revenue tariff and a high tariff.

	1836	1839	1844
Beef, \$9 87 a 10 75	\$15 00 a 0 00	\$5 25	
Pork, 17 60 a 10 80	23 00 a 0 00	8 75	
Flour, 7 00 a 8 00	6 75 a 8 60	4 37	
Wool, 35 a 0 40	55 a 0 60	0 40	
Corn, 43 a 0 55	79 a 0 50	56	
Cheese, 6 a 0 6	8 a 0 10	5	

Now why is this falling off, or loss to the farmer of nearly one half, under a high tariff. The reason is this. We have no foreign market. Why not because the present prohibitory tariff has made the countries we sold our produce to, retaliate, by the same kind of laws. In the U. S. there are 4,000,000 farmers, and but 800,000 manufacturers, yet to build up these manufacturers, we have a tariff that takes one third off the price of produce of 4,000,000 farmers. If that is not legislating for the few at the expense of the many, we give up.

THOMAS W. DORR, THE MARTYR TO FREEDOM.

The Providence papers state that Thomas W. Dorrr, on Thursday night the 31st of July, at 9 o'clock, was immured in the Penitentiary and entered upon the felon's duties for life. At his parting with the world his mother and father were permitted a last interview and were powerfully affected. Thus, as it were on the very dawn of the 68th anniversary of the very day on which our forefathers proclaimed freedom to a nation and death to the charters of British Kings, did the Federalists of Rhode Island immure an American citizen, a democrat in a dungeon for life, for daring to abolish a British king's charter also. But a fearful doom awaits the tyrants. The following is but a specimen of the manly indignation excited by this act of tyranny.

From the People's Rights, a neutral paper of New York.

GOV. DORR IN PRISON!!

If a spark of liberty is left in this Republic, let it be fanned into a flame, or forever after let us hold our peace on the subject. A fellow citizen is incarcerated in Rhode Island for doing precisely what Washington did, and for doing precisely what the Declaration of Independence declares it to be the right of the People to do, namely, to change their form of government whenever it becomes destructive of, or fails to secure, equality of rights to the people.

The Algerine Land-Lords of Rhode Island, not satisfied with the Monopoly of the Soil, refused even to allow the landless the right of suffrage. The People formed a constitution, not restoring to them their right to the land, but simply the right to choose their representatives. Under this constitution they elected Thos. W. Dorrr their Governor, and for exercising his authority in that capacity, King Charles's Land-Lords have sentenced Dorrr to imprisonment at hard labor for life in the State Prison!

Let no frisky declaimer, or fair weather patriot be listened to henceforth; let no one get up to make speeches against foreign tyrants, let us hear no more oratorical yapping about Texas and Oregon, while Dorrr wears a felon's dress in a loathsome dungeon! He has manfully refused to purchase his liberty by swearing allegiance to the Usurpers. Now, let him be released, or let us down that we are, or wish to be, free men!

Let it be ascertained whether there is any legal means of liberating Gov. Dorrr, and if that part of our Constitution, which guarantees to each state a Republican form of government, be a dead letter, let us throw ourselves back on our natural rights. Let Dorrr be liberated, peacefully if he can be, forcibly if he must be. But at any rate let him be liberated.

"An injury done to the meekest citizen is an injury done to the whole people."

One fact alone in the history of this trial of Dorrr is enough to stamp his persecutors with eternal infamy. There were 108 freeholders summoned, from which the jury was to be selected. One Hundred and seven of these were Algerine federalists, all of whom were Dorrr's most bitter enemies. And the only Democrat summoned was rejected by "King Charles's Land-Lords," and not allowed to sit on the jury. So Governor Dorrr was tried and convicted by a whole jury of his most bitter enemies, Algerine federalists. After this, what democrat is safe? An eloquent article in the Ohio Statesman closes as follows: Let us all set up to it the democracy—the real friends of equal rights—can see in this final conspiracy the clear and undisputed aim of federalism. It is the combination of aristocracy and wealth against freedom and justice—the subjugation of the masses for the benefit of the "high-born" and

avored few. Like their great prototype beyond the ocean they are now, and always have been, directing their whole energy towards the establishment of a "grand, consolidated, splendid form of government." Like the elder Adams, they still believe that "all public communities ought to be divided into the few and the many." The first to consist of the rich and high born, the latter the mechanic and farmers." Let the battle cry be carried into the approaching presidential contest, "Down with the usurpers of right—the principles of freedom belong to all—and the Constitution shall not be torn asunder." A martyr to the cause of his country will always live in the hearts and affections of the people. Thomas W. Dorrr will not be forgotten.

Columbus, July 8.

EQUAL RIGHTS

Changes!

"The cry is still they come," by scores. For the benefit of the whig leaders of Tuscarawas, who are working night and day to keep their party here ignorant of the unpopularity of Clay, we give this week numbers of changes from the federal party in all parts of the Union. No Whig can fail to see the doom that awaits Henry Clay and the federal party. We commence with the

HON. THOS. MARSHALL,

one of the former leaders of the whig party in Congress, and the most eloquent man in Kentucky.

The "Free Trader," announces the renunciation of

GEN. FELIX HUSTON,

one of the most influential, talented and eloquent men in the Southern States. He brings hundreds with him.

The "Georgian" gives the renunciations of the

HON. G. V. LAMAR and

GEN. M. H. LAMAR,

formerly the leaders of the Whig party in Georgia.

The "Mercury" announces the renunciation of the

HON. W. W. IRVINE,

late whig member of Congress, from Pittsburgh.

The "Statesman" gives the renunciation of

MR. WHITE,

of Georgia Co.; who was a whig editor in 1840; and who has just started an excellent Polk paper, called "Yocco Hickory."

The Pittsburg Morning Post has a long list of Whigs of 1840 who have renounced that party. We give the names:

MR. N. B. CRAIG,

well known as one of the most efficient Whig Editors;

DR. WM. ELDER,

who was formerly elected Recorder by the whigs;

MR. ALFRED SUTTON,

late Prothonotary of the county;

MAJOR HAY,

three times elected Mayor of Pittsburgh, and now occupying that position;

WM. G. AUSTIN,

a favorite whig speaker;

WM. LARIMER,

another favorite whig orator;

R. C. FLEESON,

appointed by the whig party Postmaster at Allegheny City;

DAVID GILDELAND,

once Register of the county;

RUSSELL EVERETT,

standing secretary of Whig Conventions;

JOHN HAMMON,

formerly Whig candidate for Congress;

H. S. BOLLMAN and

ANDREW WATSON,

the embodiment of anti-masonic principles.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

has left the Whigs in disgust, and embarked body and soul in the democratic cause. Let whiggery read its fate in this.

The Detroit Free Press contains an address from

SAMUEL N. GANNETT,

to the electors of Michigan, in which he renounces whiggery and professes his intention to go for Polk & Dallas.

The "Cadin Sentinel," contains the renunciation of

JOSEPH GRIMSHAW, Esq.,

who has been disgusted from the federal ranks by their attempt to revive the alien laws old John Adams.

The "Empire" contains the renunciations of

JOHN WOODWARD,

BENJAMIN BRUSH,

GEORGE PARKS,

all of whom in 1840, joined jointly in the cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"—Dem. Ban.

The Pittsburg Post of July 6, gives the following names in addition to its former list of seceders from Whiggery in Allegheny co.

Dr. J. CAROTHERS,

NATHAN MEANS,

JOHN WILLOCK,

JAMES H. MCLELLAND,

GEO. STEWART, ESQ.

All strong Harrison men in 1840, and three of them whig stumpers of that year.

The Baltimore Republican of July 6, contains the renunciation of

WILLIAM YOUNG.

A prominent Whig of that city.

The Hon. Mr. CAREY, late Whig Congressman from Illinois was declared for Polk and Dallas.

The Clarksville (Tenn) Democrat says there has been 30 changes to Democracy in that county since the Baltimore Convention.

MORE OF THEM FROM VIRGINIA.

The sober second thought.—Mr. Solomon Cunningham and a number of others of Hardy county, Va., have renounced all connection with the Clay party and are going it strong for Polk and Dallas.

At a meeting in Orange county, Virginia Mr. John H. Lee, having been called upon delivered a handsome address in which he explained most clearly the causes of his separation from his former associates the Whigs—Richmond Eng.

In this city and the surrounding counties, Henrico, Hanover, Louisa, Goochland, Caroline, &c., we hear of daily accessions to our ranks.—Richmond Eng.

ALABAMA.

ANOTHER RENUNCIATION OF WHIGGERY.

The Perry Democrat of Wednesday says: "The whigs of this vicinity were thrown into fits on Friday evening last by the announcement that flew through the village like wild-fire, that I. N. Stoddard, the late big gun of whiggery—whig member of Assembly—and whose name has been long and is at this time, on the list of the whig central committee for this congressional district, that Isaac N. Stoddard, Esq., was in the Hickory Club room in the very act of addressing a meeting and renouncing whiggery. It was even so. The house was crowded and whig after whig peeped in to hear the news. Mr. S. called to the minds of his hearers that he never was in favor of a National Bank, and that during the Harrison campaign in '40 his instructions were not to speak upon this subject. The first demonstration of the whigs after going into office however, was to secede this very measure repeatedly condemned and rejected by the people, and dangerous to the liberties of the country."

GOOD.—The people of old Lawrence, Alabama, are arming for Texas. A meeting was held at Leighton,

on Saturday, without distinction of party. Thos M. Peters, the whig elector of Lawrence, addressed the meeting, and expressed in the most decided terms his determination to support Polk and Texas. He dwelt at considerable length upon the advantages accruing from annexation, after concluding, it was moved that the sense of the meeting should be taken, which was done, when it appeared that there were about one hundred for Polk and Texas and only four against Texas and for Clay. This is indeed encouraging. We could give the names of several other prominent whigs who participated in the meeting and renounced Mr. Clay, but we do not feel disposed to do so.—Mobile Reg.

THEIR ORATORS TOO.

The Mobile Register says:—We say nothing for the present, of the changes which are reported to us in the interior of this State. The whigs of our city will see for themselves, in the list of officers of the Democratic association of this county we published the names of four, Gentlemen, Maj. Josh Moore, and Messrs D. Chandler and J. W. Lesene, who were warm Harrison men in 1840—the first named an officer in their Club,—and the last two conspicuous orators and champions of the party.

OHIO AGAIN.

The Dayton Empire (Montgomery county,) of July 11, contains the following:

HANG OUT THE BANNER.

Messrs. King & McCorkle: I was a whig in 1840 and carried the whig banner of Randolph to the great whig log cabin gathering held in the city of Dayton on the 10th September, 1840. Upon this banner was inscribed the words "mens mens inkle upharin." You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. I have found that the leaders of the whig party have deserted every principle they then professed to advocate, and have failed to fulfil every promise they then made, and for these reasons I have considered it my duty to desert them and attach myself to the Democratic party.

JOHN SINKS.

Union, July 9th, 1844.

Messrs. King & McCorkle:—I wish to state through the columns of your paper that I now renounce whiggery. I have always been a whig and voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, but cannot vote with that party again—a party which failed to fulfil any of the many promises which they made to the people—a party which has failed to prove any one of the thousand charges made against the Democracy. I shall hereafter rank myself with the Democracy and vote for Polk, Dallas and Tod.

JOHN GOTTFRIED GOTTE.

Dayton July 10th, 1844.

From the Pittsburg Morning Post.

STAND FROM UNDER!!

A VERY LARGE SKEW LOOSE.—We learn from a reliable source that Gov. Ritner is out against Henry Clay. If this is true, Clay's chance with the anti-masons of Pennsylvania is hopeless.

It was understood at the time Governor Ritner's appointment as Superintendent of the mint was rejected by the Senate that it was effected through the efforts of Mr. Clay. He then entertained a feeling of contempt, or rather hatred for the anti-masons of Pennsylvania, and he did not know a better way to reach them than to do an injury to the men in whom they placed so much confidence. The time has come when the favor can be reciprocated, and we have no doubt but it will be returned with interest.

We are also informed that Thomas H. Burrows, Secretary of State under Ritner's administration, is out in opposition to Henry Clay. There are but few men in the country who had more influence with his party than Mr. Burrows.

If these desertions continue, in a short time all the prominent Harrison men of 1840 will be out against Clay, and the whig party will have to march into the contest under the command of deacon White and his renowned 15 whigs.

PENNSYLVANIA—GOOD NEWS AND TRUE.

(Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 1844.)

Pennsylvania is awake to her interests, and her just pride is excited for the promotion of the honest and talented Dallas to the second office in the gift of the people of this vast Republic. I tell you that the Old Keystone will never suffer the Democratic evergreen to wither upon the brow of one of her jewels. I have no fear that New York will forsake the good old cause when such men as James K. Polk and George M. Dallas are offered as candidates for the suffrages of her people. Here in Philadelphia, and in fact throughout the entire State, we have the most cheering evidences of the return of good feeling; the dawn of triumphant victory. There is not a doubt here entertained of Pennsylvania. No one speaks of the chances of carrying the State; we only differ as to whether we shall give the Porter vote of 1841, (33,000) or the great forty-five thousand vote which elected General Jackson against the combined forces of the Bank of the United States and the British bankers and stock jobbers. The Whigs are making a tremendous effort at brag, are spending thousands of dollars in this city alone, in getting up mass meetings, excursions, &c.; but wait till the election, and you shall see such a badly skinned lot of coons as will be a useful lesson in future, to all who count upon humbugging the people by disgusting mummery and faces, show of brag, and no show at all of principles or respect to the honest opinions and rights of the poor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE RULE.

We shall as usual, charge the sum of ONE DOLLAR for announcing all candidates, which must invariably accompany the announcement.

Messrs. Mitchener & Mathews:

Gentlemen: Please announce the name of **FELIX D. McMEAL**, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Convention, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Messrs. Mitchener & Mathews: Please announce the name of **JOHN D. CUMMINS**, as a candidate for Congress in the 16th Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Democratic Congressional Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

James Cummings, NOTICE is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1844, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, issued an attachment at the instance of James Cummings against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights, credits, monies and effects of Aaron McCurdy a non-resident of said State for the sum of one hundred dollars.

C. H. MITCHENER, Clk.

June 26, 1844. 246w

THIS is to inform whom it may concern that, I have myself used, and have prescribed to others the use of *Dyspepsia, or Graham Biscuit and Bread*, as manufactured by Mr. John S. Graham; and that I have always found it highly beneficial as a remedy for indigestion and constipation of bowels; and most heartily recommend it to all who are in need of such an article, as one not calculated to produce any of the present or subsequent evil effects attendant upon the constant use of laxative and cathartic medicines.

CHARLES READ.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the June Term, A. D. 1844, the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the estate of Stokely Craig, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted are notified to settle within the time prescribed by Law.

JOSEPH SHARON
Adm'r. de bonis non.

July 6, 1844. 26-4w.

TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that myself or deputy, will attend at the usual places of holding elections in each township in Tuscarawas County, to receive the Tax for State, Canal, School, County, Road and Poor purposes, for the year 1844, on the following days, viz:

York on the 5th Sept.		Salem 18 Sept.	
Horton	6 do.	Clay	19 do.
Dover	7 do.	Warwick	20 do.
Bucke	9 do.	Fanfield	21 do.
Sugar creek	10 do.	Washington	22 do.
Wayne	11 do.	Perry	24 and 25 do.
Lawrence	12 do.	Rush	26 do.
Sandy	13 do.	Mill	27 do.
Warren	14 do.	Union	28 do.
Oxford	17 do.	Goshen	30 do.